

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



2002
Annual Report

Dear Michigan Citizens:

Much of the information usually contained in the department's annual report is now available on the MDOC Web site www.michigan.gov/corrections. Please visit our Web site for further details on our facilities and many of our programs.

Throughout these changing political and economic times, our mission remains clear —assure the public safety. This charge is carried out by dedicated, hard working department employees. Facing both budget challenges and personnel issues this year, these individuals have risen to the challenge.



The prison system continues to be a responsible neighbor providing many hours of community service through a record number of public works programs. Programs such as harvest gathering have provided fresh vegetables to the prison population itself as well as neighboring food banks. Inmate work crews are cleaning our parks and working in our forests. The efforts of Michigan State Industries and their partnership with Habitat for Humanity have helped to provide decent affordable housing for many Michigan families.

The Department of Corrections supports a variety of community programs and rehabilitation centers, where offenders can stay out of prison and remain as productive members of the community while receiving the support and treatment they need.

Programs such as the Special Alternative Incarceration Program (boot camp) are providing an alternative to traditional incarceration and allow a second chance for selected offenders to serve their sentence in an intensive, highly structured environment with an accelerated time line.

As we look to the future, all state departments and local governments are dealing with budget challenges and the Department of Corrections is no different. These fiscal constraints will mean a leaner, more streamlined Department of Corrections. As we work to live within our budget, we will hold tight to our mission and meet the challenge of keeping the public safety.

Sincerely,

William S. Overton, Director
Michigan Department of Corrections

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Expecting Excellence Every Day

Vision Statement

The Department shall be the benchmark for all correctional agencies in how to treat employees with dignity and respect and providing excellent probation, prison and parole services.

The criminal justice system consists of law enforcement, prosecution, defense, courts and corrections. The primary function of the criminal justice system is to enhance public safety and ensure just punishment for criminal behavior. As one of the components of that system, the department's mission is to enhance public safety by recommending sanctions to the courts and, as directed by the courts, carrying out the sentences given to convicted adult felons in a humane, cost-efficient manner which is consistent with sound correctional principles and constitutional standards.

The department shall carry out this mission by:

1. The administration of an integrated corrections system consisting of probation, prison and parole supervision.
2. Working with local jurisdictions on the development of a wide range of correctional sanctions that are available to the courts such as restitution for victims, community service and public works projects, community corrections components, probation supervision, incarceration in prison and parole supervision so that offenders will be supervised in the most appropriate setting consistent with public safety.
3. Providing meaningful opportunities for offenders to help themselves to improve their behavior and become law-abiding and productive citizens through academic, vocational, work, recreational and religious programs.

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Community Partnering

Community Partnering

First and foremost at the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) is the assurance that Michigan's communities are protected. This task is accomplished through the confinement of convicted offenders to prison or to supervision while they reside in the community.

Across the state, 43 facilities, 10 camps and the Special Alternative Incarceration program house approximately 50,000 offenders. Community supervision provides guidance to another 71,000 probationers and parolees.

Community Alliances and Community Supervision

Many corrections department programs, from the supervision of parolees and probationers to the use of inmate labor for public service, contribute directly to the local communities in which these programs reside. While some of the latest and most successful programs are listed here, many others can be examined on the MDOC Web site at www.michigan.gov/corrections.

The *grant program* administered by the department's Office of Community Corrections (OCC), and the county jail reimbursement program offer financial incentives to local government to provide local sanctions for certain crimes and offenders saving costly prison beds for violent, assaultive or repeat offenders. This is coupled with an increased emphasis on treatment-oriented programs.

These partnerships with local communities reduce prison admissions, improve jail utilization, strengthen offender accountability and improve the quality and effectiveness of treatment programs in reducing recidivism.

This year in an effort to assist communities in these efforts, the department paid more than \$17 million to counties to house nearly 4,700 offenders in county jails rather than sentence them to prison. An additional \$28 million in Community Corrections funds went to support community-based sanctions and

services in 71 counties. A total of 916 offenders were enrolled in local residential treatment programs in 2002 and increases are expected to continue as rising numbers of offenders are sentenced under new guidelines and as greater reliance is placed on using a combination of jail and other community-based programming for those eligible offenders. This increased use of residential services contributes to reductions in prison admissions, reductions in length of stays in jail and offender rehabilitation.



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A number of jurisdictions initiated programs such as cognitive behavior restructuring for prison-bound property or drug offenders with substance abuse problems in 2002.

The projects, when completed, will increase local bed space by a minimum of 1,940 beds, reducing jail crowding and improving jail management.

Enhanced education programs through the use of computer-assisted instruction are being made available in jails, residential centers and at other locations. The programming has been developed through partnerships with local school districts.



Community Partnering

The emphasis on employment and successful reintegration to society continued in 2002. The focus has been not only on job placement, but on education, employability, employment and job retention. Increasingly, employment needs are being addressed through partnerships with Michigan Works! agencies.

Community-based Alternative Programs

The *Parole Violation Diversion Program* (PVDP) is designed to assist parolees in obtaining a reparole after having been returned to prisoner status for parole violation. Only those nonviolent offenders who are eligible for camp placement can be considered.



The program, consisting of strict discipline, structured school/work assignments and substance abuse programming, is a collaborative effort between the Field Operations Administration and Correctional Facilities Administration. While in the diversion program, the offender will have limited visiting, limited personal property and privileges and must adhere to very strict grooming standards.

Between 500 and 600 parole violators are expected to be assigned to this program when it is fully operational. It will try to reclaim some of the 2,880

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Community Partnering



parolees who are violated annually and returned to prison. Many of these offenders are returned for 12 months but end up staying in prison much longer. This program attempts to target the borderline cases who can return to parole after very focused programming and opportunities without endangering the public. There are currently 140 prisoners in the PVDP and 21 prisoners have completed the program.

A Short Term Relapse Prevention Program targets offenders who previously completed residential substance abuse treatment. The accelerated treatment program is completed within 14-21 days as compared with a traditional residential treatment which averages 70 days.

The *Drug Court Program* is an innovative diversion program for first time offenders charged with a lesser drug offense. The program requires meetings with the judge, parole officer and program manager to monitor behavior in the community. After one year of successful supervision their record is cleared.

The *Special Alternative Incarceration Program* (SAI) (boot camp) provides an alternative to traditional incarceration and allows a second

chance for youthful offenders to serve their sentence in an intensive, highly-structured environment with an accelerated time line. The number of prisoners successfully completing boot camp in 2002 increased by nearly 23% over last year.



Expecting Excellence Every Day

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Community Partnering

Community Service

The facilities and camps located across the state work to contribute to the community in which they reside. A record number of public works programs have provided numerous hours of community service. Hundreds of miles of highway were cleared of trash by offenders supervised by the department and millions of hours of work were done for Michigan communities and state agencies by prisoners, probationers and parolees.

Region I Community Service Unit secures work sites at nonprofit agencies for offenders who have been ordered by the Court or Parole Board to perform Community Service as a condition of their sentences. This work can include cleaning floors, painting, moving furniture, clearing allies and parking and vacant lots. These are tangible ways that prisoners can give back to the community. It also gives prisoners the marketable skills and confidence necessary to succeed upon their parole.

Producing food in MDOC facilities assists in making the facilities self-supporting. The introduction of institutionally-produced foods to a prison menu can have a dramatic impact on the cost of feeding prisoners. Prisoner workers involved in the prison farming operations demonstrate exceptionally good work habits and express satisfaction at working in the program.

Vegetable gardens at 27 prisons throughout Michigan yielded nearly 300 tons of produce. A total of 526,603 pounds of food was grown in Michigan prisons with 43,879 pounds being donated to the communities for a wholesale value of \$47,303. Produce provided by

these operations were fed to thousands of prisoners and shared with several communities.

In 2002, Florence Crane Correctional Facility began growing trees and shrubs for the Habitat for Humanity Program. They currently have 1,200 plants which will be donated to Habitat as they become mature enough to be used in the program.

Prisoners at seven prisons grew the flowers that welcome visitors to Michigan. Those centers, which greet motorists as they come into the state, are at Port Huron, St Ignace, Mackinaw City, Sault Ste. Marie, New Buffalo, Marquette, Clare, Dundee and Monroe. Potted plants donated to the Lenawee Emergency and

Affordable Housing Corporation Garden Walk by the Parr Highway Correctional Facility helped the

organization raise \$7,000 in a fund-raising auction to help the homeless.

Helping the public through various efforts—often involving the work of prisoners—is an important part of the department's operation.



For more information, visit www.michigan.gov/corrections

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During 2002, efforts continued to provide lowcost housing for Michigan families through the work of prisoners in the Prison Build Program and Michigan State Industries (MSI). The program assists Habitat for Humanity and other

nonprofit organizations in providing housing and related products for low-income families through the use of inmate labor.

The program educates and provides hands-on training to inmates in the building trades and horticulture industries. The inmates construct walls, cabinets, trim and other housing components; build entire homes; design and create interior products; devise landscape plans and provide the needed horticulture products. The inmates are also linked to employers to find jobs and to aftercare programs to assist them in their reintegration after release from prison.

MSI began a program of reconditioning old computers for school children and in 2002, in cooperation with various organizations, expanded that initiative to provide a computer to each Habitat for Humanity home built in Michigan.

A new *Alcohol Monitoring System* allows remote monitoring of alcohol use by offenders under community supervision through the use of a passive ankle bracelet. Alcohol use is detected by the device through the skin and is available to the supervising agent at the vendor's Web site.

An updated *Restitution Collection Program* at the Buena Vista Correction Center orders offenders who fail to pay court-ordered restitution to live at the center until payments are collected. Since its implementation, \$9,794 in restitution has been collected.

New Programs

Most Wanted Tip Line on the MDOC Web site posts the names and images of the most wanted escapees and parole absconders from across the state. The public e-mails tips to the department on the whereabouts of those listed. Community participation in this program has aided in the capture of a number of offenders.

Operation Fox Watch is a nationally recognized program assisting in the supervision of sex offenders. A partnership involving the Southwest District Probation Department, the Wayne County Sheriff's Department and other local law enforcement agencies gathers information to monitor sex offenders in the community.

The program has been effective in taking probation violators into custody at an expeditious rate due to the major component of unannounced home visits during non-business hours.



Domestic Violence Program entails those offenders that are convicted of a domestic violence offense with the added element that during the commission of the offense, drugs or alcohol use was a key factor. Initially, the offender is sentenced to one year in jail. Upon release, the offender is supervised by a domestic violence probation agent. The offender must complete the Education Training Research Services (ETRS) treatment program and must remain drug free.

Special Operations is a volunteer unit that assists local, state and federal agencies with special initiatives. It combines absconder sweeps, enhanced supervision and information distribution regarding offenders in the community. In 2002, Special Operations participated in Devil's Night initiatives and ride-a-longs with the Detroit Police Department.

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MDOC facilities are striving to improve their ability to do their jobs and to provide additional and useful programming for inmates. In fact, 2,130 prisoners incarcerated at MDOC prisons and camps completed and passed their GED exam.

A new reception center opened at the Charles Egeler Reception and Guidance Center on July 8, 2002. For more than 25 years, all new male prisoners 21 and older have been processed and housed in Seven block at the State Prison of Southern Michigan or at Marquette Branch Prison and males under 21 were processed at the Riverside Correctional Facility. In



New programs

2002, Building 142 was converted from the school/program building to the reception intake area. This area at Egeler was designed specifically for the reception center process which allows the system to be more efficient and to combine both reception centers into one.

One block was reopened after physical plant modifications to make the unit handicap accessible to house prisoners with disabilities as they go through the reception process.

The Charles Egeler Reception and Guidance Center now acts as the main intake point for male prisoners with

new sentences and those who have violated their parole and are being sent back to prison. The MDOC has between 200-300 male prisoners per week enter or re-enter the system. Here the prisoners are classified and await transfer to an appropriate facility or camp.

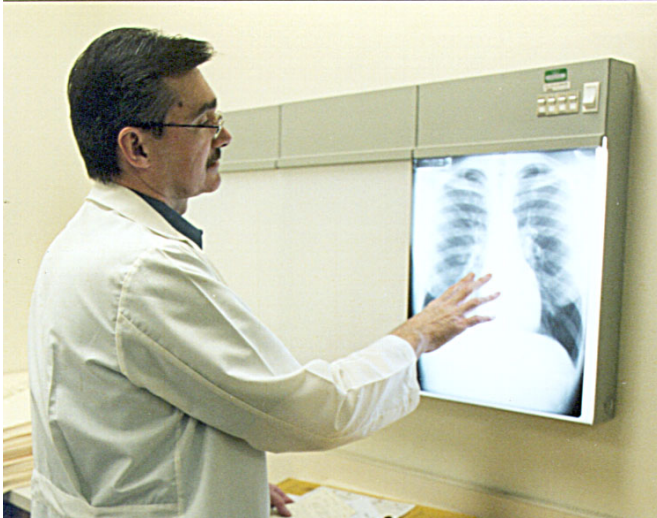


By consolidating the three reception centers into one process, intake processing was streamlined to allow a reduction in the time taken to process new prisoners. Education testing is more comprehensive and helps the department make better placement decisions. All prisoners entering the system will be handled similarly as opposed to being processed differently at the previous locations.

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New Programs

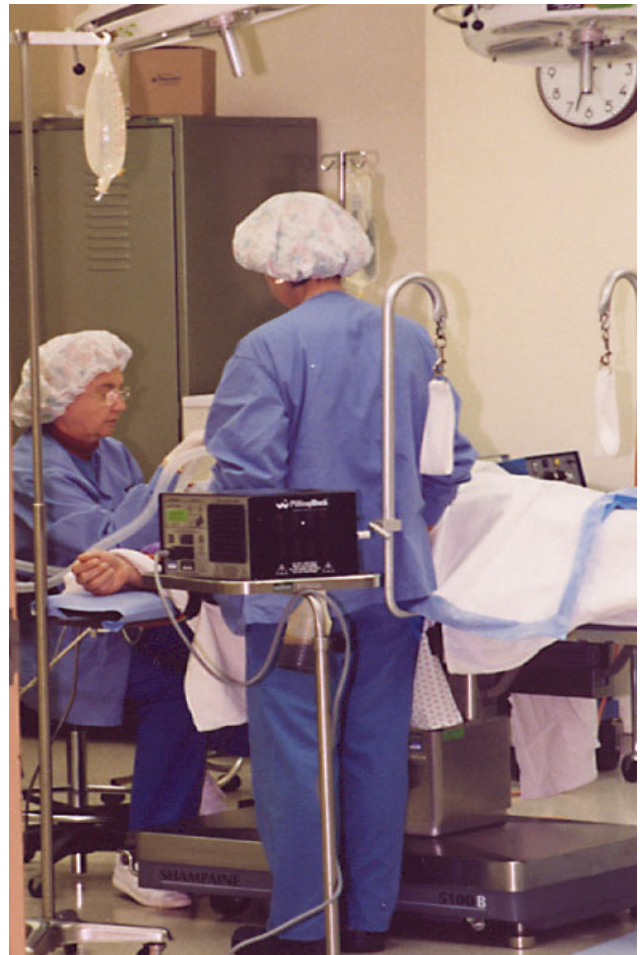


The MDOC implemented an inpatient hospice service at the Duane L. Waters Hospital (DWH) this year. Hospice care becomes an option when a prisoner with a life-threatening illness enters the end or terminal stages of their disease, and the goals of treatment become comfort rather than cure. A hospice service or care program was needed as an integral part of comprehensive care for an aging prison population.

The Hospice and Palliative Care Service (HPCS) provides 24 hour, seven days a week, hospice and palliative care to DWH patients diagnosed with a terminal illness and who have less than six months to live. HPCS is a patient-based service focused on the individual patient which includes addressing the patients comfort psychosocial and spiritual needs as well as pain management. Care is focused on helping the patient come to the end of their life with comfort, dignity and self determination.

The program was implemented with minimal changes to current Duane L. Waters Hospital procedures and utilized current staff and volunteer resources.

After an initial pilot run the program was transitioned into a full program in June, 2002. Since its implementation, 24 male and female prisoners have voluntarily utilized the service.



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Safety Inside the Prisons

Safety Inside the Prisons

- In April 2002, in response to a court ruling, the use of postage stamps in Michigan Department of Corrections facilities became a thing of the past. The use of a postal meter mark placed on an envelope sold through the prisoners' store or through the normal disbursement process became the only way prisoners are allowed to send mail out of MDOC facilities.

- The removal of stamps from MDOC facilities impacts the order and safety of each institution and every person who lives and works in them. Volumes of documentation identify stamps as a primary medium of exchange in the DOC facilities. They were being used for gambling, for the purchase of store goods and even to purchase sexual favors and to pay for assaults on other prisoners and on staff in the facilities.



The removal of this medium of exchange from our facilities has helped to maintain order and safety in our facilities by reducing gambling and the number of prisoner on prisoner assaults. The number of misconduct reports for gambling and prisoner on prisoner assaults has shown a significant decrease since the elimination of postage stamps.



- The Southern Michigan Correctional Facility has incorporated the color photo from the Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS) software onto the prisoner's door card. The new door cards display the prisoner's name, number and most recent color photo.

Now housing unit staff not only knows who is locked in each cell, but what that person looks like. This allows non-regular housing unit officers the ability to more easily identify a prisoner, especially if that prisoner is in the wrong cell, improving safety for the officer and inmate.

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Legal Issues

Safety Inside the Prisons

Since July, eight facilities in Region III have been trained on how to create the door card at their facility.

- After seven years of planning the department completed a new digital radio communications system. The final upgrade in November of 2002 joined the Upper Peninsula and the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. This completion permits statewide radio coverage for the MDOC allowing any units in the field including Transportation, Public Works, Emergency Response Team or Absconder Recovery Units the ability to keep in contact with their sending facility regardless of where they are located. This is a huge increase in the safety and security of employees and the public.

- MDOC this year updated its weapons from the .38 caliber revolver to the new 9mm Glock to improve safety and to protect the security of staff and Michigan citizens. This three-year project required the training of thousands of officers around the state.

- MDOC Emergency Response teams took third place in a competition held during mock prison riots during training exercises by the National Corrections and Law Enforcement Training and Technology Center. The competition is a national event held annually in West Virginia involving more than 38 teams from around the U.S. and the world and covers a host of possible scenarios such as riots and hostages.

Legal Issues

Legal issues arise in the prison system just as they do in any community. These judicial decisions can affect the safety and security of corrections officers and inmates as well as the public. They can also offer guidance to the department in many of its financial obligations to the prison population.

Approximately 1000 cases are filed against the Department in a given year, not including federal habeas actions challenging convictions; of those, approximately 950 are filed by prisoners and 50 are filed by employees. The following are major cases that are pending:

Hadix v Johnson

Hadix v Johnson specifically involves the Charles Egeler Reception and Guidance Center (RGC) the Parnall Correctional Facility (SMT) and the Southern Michigan Correctional Facility (JMF). There are several issues in Hadix which are unresolved at this time including issues related to medical care, heat and



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Legal Issues

temperature, and fire safety issues. Federal Judge Enslen issued a ruling in October 2002 requiring the department to submit plans related to housing prisoners at risk of heat related illness in a temperature controlled environment and plans providing an alternative to compartmentalizing cell blocks at Egeler and Parnall to resolve what he determined to be constitutional issue relating to fire safety. He also enjoined the department from placing any prisoner at risk of heat related illness in any environment in which the heat index exceeds 90 degrees F. This injunction was appealed and no action has been taken yet by the Court of Appeals.

The Court rejected both plans submitted in response to the October 2002 Order and has ordered the department to submit yet another plan related to heat the by April 11, 2003 and to submit alternatives or actual construction plans for the compartmentalizing of the cell blocks by December 31, 2003.

Cain v MDOC

In April, 1988, six male prisoners along with prisoner Cain, who is serving a 45-to-100-year sentence for a second degree murder conviction, filed a class action lawsuit which has been in the courts for eight years. The case centered on the control of the type and amount of property inmates are permitted, prisoners' access to courts and the prisoner classification system.

In September, 1988, female prisoners were allowed to intervene, which resulted in additional issues. In August, 1996, the Michigan Supreme Court issued an order remanding the case for swift resolution and ordered the trial court to investigate the advisability of appointing special counsel to represent the class of male prisoners; Prison Legal Services of Michigan (PLSM) was appointed with an office located inside the prison.

When the Department converted the Egeler facility, where the PLSM office and prisoners were located, to the Reception Center, the Attorney General's Office filed a motion with the trial court asking that PLSM be required to vacate any office within the department. This was denied by Judge Giddings and the Attorney General's Office appealed. On December 27, 2002 the Court of Appeals issued an opinion and order requiring PLSM to move out of the Egeler facility. The Court ruled resoundingly in the department's favor and upheld their previous requirement that the PLSM office and all 12 of the workers could be removed from Egeler.

Subsequent to this ruling PLSM filed motions with the trial court, the appeals court, and the Supreme Court. On March 19, 2003 the Supreme Court ruled that Prison Legal Services of Michigan had to vacate their office within the Egeler facility and that the trial court had to ensure that the Cain case was brought to final Judgment by November 1, 2003.

Women's Case

A settlement was reached with the female prisoners involved in the Cain case, in July, 2000. The only issue remaining in the Settlement Agreement is the study on the effect of changes in the classification screens for female prisoners and on the misconduct rates of female, as opposed to male, prisoners being done by Dr. James Austin.

Bazzetta v McGinnis

Filed in 1996, this case challenges department visiting rules. The Court determined that because there is no constitutional right to contact visitation, the visitation rules adopted by MDOC do not violate the

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Legal Issues

U. S. Constitution. However, in January, 1998, the Court issued an opinion clarifying that its September, 1997 decision only applied to contact visitation. In April, 2001, the district court found that MDOC's revised prison visitation rules were unconstitutional with regard to non-contact visitation, and a substance abuse visitation restriction that applies to both contact and non-contact visitation. MDOC filed a petition with the U.S. Supreme Court and oral arguments are scheduled for March 26, 2003.

Everson v MDOC

In this case filed in 2000, corrections officers contested MDOC's decision to limit staffing of female housing units to female staff. The Court determined that gender-based assignments of the corrections officer positions and Resident Unit Officers at the Robert Scott Correctional Facility, Western Wayne Correctional Facility and Camp Brighton constituted gender-based discrimination. MDOC's appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit is currently pending.

UAW v Winters, et al

The UAW filed this case in 2000, challenging the constitutionality of the department's drug and alcohol testing policy for UAW classified employees. Plaintiff alleges that the Civil Service Commission's Rules and Regulations concerning drug testing of state classified employees violated the U.S. Constitution. This case is currently pending in federal district court.

Graham, et al v Ford

This case, filed in 1995, alleges that the plaintiffs were harassed by their supervisor (e.g.,

assignments to less desirable shifts/positions) and that this harassment was based on race. The matter of the verdict for one remaining employee and spouse remains pending in the Michigan Court of Appeals.

Doe v MDOC

This matter was filed on behalf of current and former state prisoners who alleged that an MDOC policy directive that denies HIV positive prisoners placement in community residential programs, camps and farms violates the Persons With Disabilities Civil Rights Act (PWDCRA), constitutional due process and equal protection rights, and the constitutional prohibition against cruel or unusual punishment. The matter has been remanded back to Circuit Court.

Neal v MDOC, et al

This case is the state court companion case to the federal court action in Nunn v MDOC. Plaintiffs are current and former female prisoners alleging sexual or physical assault/harassment by male MDOC employees, or retaliation for reporting such conduct. This matter has been remanded to Circuit Court.

Prison Reimbursement Act

The Attorney General on behalf of the state, collects money from prisoners to help defray the costs of imprisonment. The state seeks reimbursement if a prisoner has enough money to recover 10 percent of the estimated cost of imprisonment or 10 percent of the estimated cost for two years, whichever is less. During the 2002 fiscal year, a total of \$1,550,576 was collected for the state's coffer.

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Parole



The Parole Board has the responsibility for determining which prisoners have served an adequate amount of their sentence and are no longer a threat to society.

A 2002 review of offenders that had been issued fixed date paroles and an adjustment of the dates to nonfixed release dates hastened the release of prisoners that the Parole Board had already determined to no longer represent a risk to the public. This resulted in a net saving of approximately \$1.92 million.

Parole Board staff contacted the supervising parole agents for all of the inmates with life sentences who were paroled since the Parole Board was reorganized in 1992. It was discovered that every lifer either discharged successfully from parole, or remained in good standing on parole. This speaks to the extensive review and careful decision process in releasing lifers by the Parole Board.

Victim notification

Parole board members took statements from 434 crime victims in 2002 and reviewed a total of 8,627 letters. The board is committed to ensuring that crime victims are heard and their views considered in the parole decision-making process.

The department is also committed to continued crime victim notification about the status of prisoners.

In 2002, more than 22,766 crime victims and

Parole

relatives of victims as well as prosecutors and other law enforcement officials were notified of prisoners' movements in the MDOC.

Notification by the MDOC is made through written correspondence from the Crime Victim Notification Unit in Lansing. Additionally, if an escape occurs, staff at the facility where the escape occurred also notify the victim by telephone.

The MDOC currently notifies the victims upon their request of:

- The earliest parole eligibility date of a prisoner
- The release of the prisoner to Community Residential Programs (CRP) and transfers from one CRP location to another
- The transfer of a prisoner to a minimum-security facility
- Discharge of the prisoner, which is sent 90 days before the prisoner is discharged
- A public hearing regarding a reprieve, commutation or pardon of the prisoner's sentence by the Governor or a public hearing scheduled for a prisoner serving a life sentence



- Information on the victim's right to address or submit a written statement for consideration by a Parole Board member not less than 30 days before the Parole Board begins consideration of parole
- Notice of a Parole Board decision within 14 days of the decision
- Placement in the Special Alternative Incarceration program or boot camp
- A legal name change of the prisoner
- Escape

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Human Resources



Human Resources and Training

The Department of Corrections' biggest asset by far is its staff. In 2002, a major change took place in the Bureau of Human Resources (BHR), Office of Personnel Services.

The centralization of human resources changed the state into four BHR regions. A BHR Regional Personnel Manager was appointed for each region and human resources staff at various work location personnel offices report to the new regional managers. The four Regional Personnel Managers report to the Office of Personnel Services Manager in Central Office. The centralization provides more consistency in services and application of policy.



develop competencies that are required for leadership positions in the MDOC.

Diversity training is required for all new employees. Leadership training is crucial to developing a strong management team and new in 2002 were *Leadership Training Academies*. This is an exciting professional development opportunity for high-potential, motivated employees who want to

During 2002, a total of more than 500 supervisors, mid-managers and executives participated in programming totaling nearly 17,000 hours. The program strives to develop leadership skills, an understanding of strengths and weaknesses, the ability to lead through challenging assignments and the importance of teamwork.

Distance learning was expanded in an effort to reduce costs and provide consistent quality training throughout the department. Satellite programming is now available for staff to view live or taped programming. It is available for both prisoner education programs and professional staff development. With the satellite equipment, the department has the capability to host video conferences as well.

Desktop computer training is available to all department computer users. Non-custody new employee orientation training will be available via the internet or cd rom so that new employees may train at their work site rather than incurring an extended stay at the training academy.



During 2002, a total of 44 employees returned to active employment either with the state or with a private employer due to the efforts of the department's return to work program. A total of 1,012 trainees attended new employee school in 2002.

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Recognizing Accomplishments

Recognizing Accomplishments

The department believes employees should be acknowledged for their excellence on the job and in the community. To that end, employees are singled out for awards and honors in two ways.

The employee awards program began in 1998. Each year awards are given to employees for exceptional efforts demonstrated in 2002.

James Gillies received the department's 2002 Director's Award for his revision of the Jackson Area Regional Food Production Kitchen Blast Chiller Control System.

The Director's Award is given annually to an employee who is considered exceptional in his or her job performance and is given to one employee from among those selected for the Professional Excellence Award.

His efforts saved an estimated \$120,000 in lost production, spoiled food and maintenance costs. The modifications also allowed for the production of reports which are easier to read and interpret, as well as having increased operator security.

Gillies was one of seven individual employees presented with the Professional Excellence Award for the year 2002.

The Professional Excellence Award is presented annually to those who show outstanding performance and professionalism in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of their position.

Award winners were presented with a framed certificate, a medal and ribbon, ribbon bars and a lapel pin. Gillies also received a crystal obelisk.

The employee award program also includes acknowledging and rewarding employees who make major achievements in the areas of citizenship, valor, lifesaving and meritorious service on a year-round basis.

Employees can be nominated for awards by anyone in the department. In the case of the Director's Award and the Professional Excellence Award, the nominations are reviewed by the appropriate Executive Policy Team member and then presented to the entire Executive Policy Team for a final decision. The director chairs the Executive Policy Team.

Other awards are decided by the appropriate Executive Policy Team member and those awards are made by that member at the work site during the course of the year.



Jim Gillies holds open a port cover on the blast chiller which allows him to plug in a printer. From this printer port, staff can print documentation about a particular batch.

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Corrections Officer of the Year

Corrections Officer of the Year



The state's top corrections officer is chosen annually and honored with a banquet sponsored by the Michigan Corrections Organization (MCO).

Joseph Stephan, a corrections officer from Boyer Road Correctional Facility, was named 2002 Michi-

gan Corrections Officer of the Year. His selection was made by the State Standards Committee of the Michigan Correctional Officers' Training Council. He was chosen from among nominees from every state prison and community supervision region in the state.

Candidates are judged on the basis of their work ethic, MDOC policy compliance, communications skills and professionalism. Each must provide a positive role model and sound judgment in emergency situations. The final selection was made from among five finalists.

Stephan, of Belding, is a 13-year-veteran of the Boyer Road facility, a 960-bed Level II (medium security) prison for men.

Chosen in part because of his extraordinary record of services to the community, Stephan has been called a role model for officers and prisoners by officials at Boyer Road.

He developed a housing unit procedure for prisoner movement, is a mentor for new employees and a corporal in the honor guard of the MDOC.

Besides teaching substance abuse prevention to prisoners and public school students, Stephan participates in a host of community organizations. He is a member of the Belding Police Department where he teaches a class for officers on ethics and morals and respect for minorities. He also teaches prison employees how to deal with and appreciate diversity in race, culture and gender.

He has been involved in saving injured motorists and in helping a prisoner suffering from seizures.

The four finalists were: Lawrence (Kip) Smith from the Huron Valley Technical Rule Violation Center; Bill Heffner from the Lakeland Correctional Facility; Deborah Davis from the Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility/Michigan Reformatory; and Patrick McComb from Camp Lehman.



From left: Joseph Stephan, Deborah Davis, Kip Smith and Patrick McComb. Not pictured is Bill Heffner

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Facts and Figures Year end 2002

- Number of prisons 42
- Number of camps. 10
- Special Alternative Incarceration Program (boot camp). 1
- Prisoner population (Institutions and camps) 49,489
- The population of Michigan's prisons and camps grew by 4.5 percent in 2002.
- Number of prisoners 17 and younger. 117
- Number of parolees 15,592
- Parole approval rate 48.4%
- Number of probationers 55,605



2002 Facts and Figures



- Number of prisoners in Community Residential Programs (CRP) 1,132
- Number of offenders in Corrections Centers (halfway houses) 459
- Prisoners on Electronic Monitoring 673

The population in the state's Community Residential Programs (CRP) declined by 26 percent due to the restrictions imposed by the Truth in Sentencing law which prohibits such placement for prisoners affected by the law.

- Total offenders supervised by MDOC..121,818
- FY 2002 budget.....\$1.6 billion
- Number of MDOC staff17,827 including 9,381 corrections officers

Expecting Excellence Every Day

Annual Report

2002 Facts and Figures

Michigan prisoners:

- 35 average age for men
- 36 average age for women
- 54.2 percent were black;
- 42.3 percent were white;
- 3.5 percent American Indians, Hispanics, and Asians

Percentage of prisoners housed at security level:

CRP : 2.2 percent
(centers and electronic monitoring)

Level I: 34.4 percent

Level II: 32.4 percent

Level III: 5.4 percent

Level IV: 11.3 percent

Level V: 3.8 percent

Level VI: (Prisoners in Level VI are generally housed in administrative segregation or detention.)

Administrative Segregation: 3.2 percent

Detention: 0.7 percent

Reception: 3.7 percent

Other special use housing such as mental health, protective segregation: 2.8 percent

Number of paroles granted in 2002: 11,733

Average role approval rate: 48.4 percent

Prison commitments: 11,047
(excluding additional sentence imposed)

Yearly costs per prisoner in FY2002:

Average: \$24,680

Minimum
Level I: \$18,673

Medium/Close:

Level II: \$19,052

Level III: \$18,813

Level IV: \$28,057

Multi-Level: \$21,834

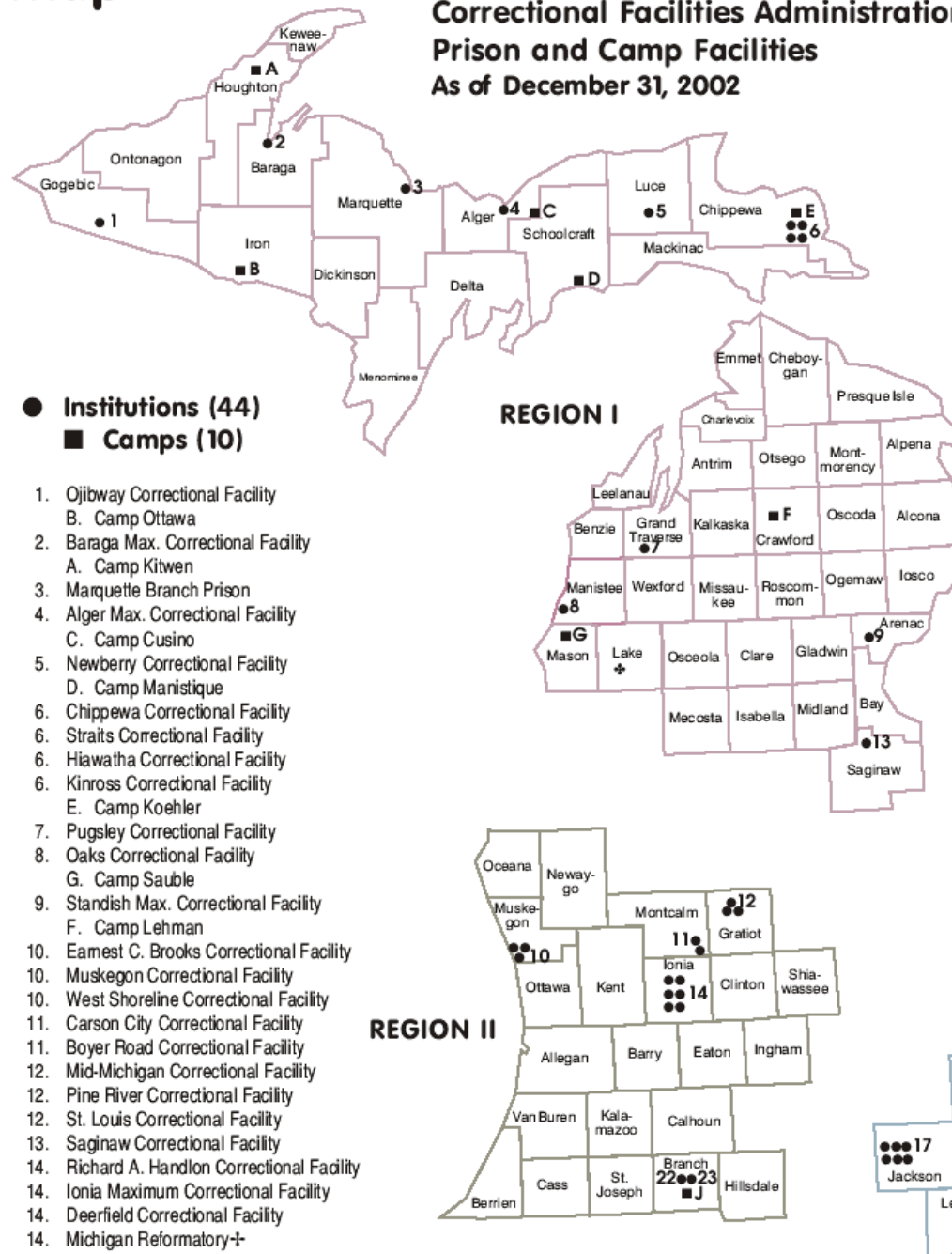
Maximum
Level V and VI: \$30,322

Parole/Probation Supervision: \$1,839.19

Expecting Excellence Every day

Map

Michigan Department of Corrections Correctional Facilities Administration Prison and Camp Facilities As of December 31, 2002



● Institutions (44)

■ Camps (10)

1. Ojibway Correctional Facility
B. Camp Ottawa
2. Baraga Max. Correctional Facility
A. Camp Kitwen
3. Marquette Branch Prison
4. Alger Max. Correctional Facility
C. Camp Cusino
5. Newberry Correctional Facility
D. Camp Manistique
6. Chippewa Correctional Facility
6. Straits Correctional Facility
6. Hiawatha Correctional Facility
6. Kinross Correctional Facility
E. Camp Koehler
7. Pugsley Correctional Facility
8. Oaks Correctional Facility
G. Camp Sauble
9. Standish Max. Correctional Facility
F. Camp Lehman
10. Earlest C. Brooks Correctional Facility
10. Muskegon Correctional Facility
10. West Shoreline Correctional Facility
11. Carson City Correctional Facility
11. Boyer Road Correctional Facility
12. Mid-Michigan Correctional Facility
12. Pine River Correctional Facility
12. St. Louis Correctional Facility
13. Saginaw Correctional Facility
14. Richard A. Handlon Correctional Facility
14. Ionia Maximum Correctional Facility
14. Deerfield Correctional Facility
14. Michigan Reformatory-†
14. Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility
14. Riverside Correctional Facility
15. Thumb Correctional Facility
H. Camp Tuscola
16. Macomb Correctional Facility
17. G. Robert Cotton Correctional Facility
17. Cooper Street Correctional Facility
17. Charles E. Egeler RGC*
17. Pamall Correctional Facility

REGION II

17. Southern Michigan Correctional Facility
17. State Prison of Southern Michigan-†
18. Robert Scott Correctional Facility*
- I. Camp Brighton
19. Western Wayne Correctional Facility
20. Mound Correctional Facility
20. Ryan Correctional Facility

* Includes reception centers

▲ Operated by the Michigan Department of Community Health for psychiatric hospital services

♣ Private, leased institution operated by Wackenhut Corporation for prisoners under the age of 20.

† Currently not operational

21. Huron Valley Correctional Facility
22. Florence Crane Correctional Facility
J. Camp Branch
23. Lakeland Correctional Facility
24. Parr Highway Correctional Facility
24. Gus Harrison Correctional Facility
- ▲ Huron Valley Center
- ♣ Michigan Youth Correctional Facility

Source: Correctional Facilities Administration

MAP Michigan Department of Corrections Field Operations Administration Regions and Areas As of December 31, 2002

